The Bombay Gazette.

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915

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	Rs. 52 0
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Mofussil Occurrences each	" 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street Fort.

As the present rate of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

FELLINGER—At Futtehpore, N. W. P., on the 7th September, at her father's residence, the wife of Gustave Rodolph Fellinger, of a son.

DEATHS.

MUSELBACH—At his residence, Bhattanea Factory, Purneah, on the 6th September, John Roderick Sydney Muselbach, Esq., Indigo Planter, aged 62 years 3 months and 1 day.

BYRNE—At Calcutta, on the 10th September, of dysentery, Wale Rymer Byrne, Esq., late of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.

OWEN—At No. 42, Garden Reach, on the 10th September, Martyrose Sarkies Owen, Esq., Merchant, aged 41 years.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

GIBSON—At Sirouchа, on the 27th August, Mr. John May Gibson, District Inspector of Schools, aged 39 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 400 tons, 160 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 25th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bassorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Blackmore, will be despatched on 1st October with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

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TIME AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

					P.M.
					6
					12
					7
					10 ...
					12

...SDAY EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows :—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BROWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Groiesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફિનેન્શીઅલ એસોશ્યેશન આફ ઈન્ડીઆ એન્ડ ચાઈનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

धी फिचनशीअल असोसियशन आफ इंडिया ओंड चायना (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that transfers of Shares (forms of which are to be had at the Office of the Association) will be received on and after the 16th instant, and all persons claiming to become Shareholders otherwise than by allotment, are requested to lodge their transfers (accompanied by the Receipts for the 1st Call endorsed by the allottee) at the above office on or before the 22nd instant; so that the transferees, when approved, may be registered as such by the 24th instant, the day appointed for the Extraordinary General Meeting called to consider the propriety of increasing the capital of the Association by the issue of new shares.

The Certificates for the present Shares will be ready for delivery after the above Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

LET THE MOTTO BE—ADVANCE BOMBAY.

SUCCESS TO GREAT KING COTTON!!!

મકશમ ટુ ગ્રેટ કીંગ કોટણ.

☞ AND NO MORE DULL TEDIOUS EVENINGS !

* * England's most Popular Amusements, newly arrived from the Great Ceremonie and Vauxhall, with the Right Man for the Million ?!

PROFESSOR JOHNSON, SURNAMED THE FIRE KING WITH HIS TROUPE OF EMINENT ARTISTES.

FIREWORKS !!! TRULY GRAND BRITISH FIREWORKS !!!

दारूकाम

The very best ever seen in India, and of all Shades, Colors, Varieties, Discoveries, Arts, Devices, and most pleasing, astonishing, and wonderful effects which the human can imagine, and which enables the Proprietor to challenge competition in India, for 10,000 Rupees.

☞ Public Schools, and the Native Festivals, Durbars, Poojahs, Marriages, Pleasure Parties, Birth-day Rejoicings, and the Nautches &c. of the Parsee, Hindoo, and Mahomedan Community of the Bombay Presidency, can be attended at their private residences with most beautiful and pleasing Exhibitions of French and English Fireworks, variegated colored Fires, Aerial Balloon Ascensions, likewise splendid Dissolving Views, and Magic Lantern performances suitable for either the Private Gardens, or the Drawing Rooms of the Native Gentry.

N. B.—Native Gentlemen instructed with a few hours in the use of Minerals, Oxides, and Nitres, &c. for producing Fires to burn all kinds of various colours, known in the beautiful pleasing art of Pyrotechny.

Arrangements can be entered into for ascending with Mr. Johnson's Gigantic Balloon (Star of India), which is capable of taking up six persons.

N. B.—Shipping and Stores supplied with all kinds of first-class Signal Rockets and Signal Lights &c. &c.

Letters and Applications addressed Office of this paper, also to Mr. Johnson, care of W. H. Sergeant, Esq., at Thacker's & Co., will meet prompt attention.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "
When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED.—A neat and thoroughly well-built OFFICE SHIGRAM. Address "B. U. S." Gazette Office.
14th September 1864.

WANTED.—A MAN competent to superintend the erection and working of a Circular Saw Bench. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT, MCLELLAND & Co., Church Lane.
14th September 1864.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to Mr. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Office of Secretary to the Chamber becoming vacant by the resignation of Mr. Brooke, Candidates for the appointment are requested to communicate with the Chairman on the subject. By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 16th August 1864.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Wanted a Secretary to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.) He will be required to devote his time exclusively to the duties of the Office. A liberal salary will be given. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned and sent before the 1st of October next.
N. SPENCER, Secretary, *pro. tem.*
Bombay, 10th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Members of the Byculla Club desirous of purchasing Club Debentures at 7 per cent. Interest per annum will be good enough to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

SCOTT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at noon. By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
14th September 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, in No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marbel Tables, with Thurstone's Patent-Cushions, in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table to be had.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received a consignment of Cameras, Lenses, &c., of the best and newest description, by Ross, Dallmeyer, Ottewill, &c., and added the same to their already extensive stock at Byculla.
Sliding Body Cameras by Ottewill—
Sizes 1⅛ by 8, 8½ by 6½, 7½ by 7½, and 5 by 4.
Dallmeyer's No. 1 Triplet.
Ross's No. 1 Landscape Lense.
Ross's No. 3 Actiner Triplet.
Ross's No. 4 Do.
Ross's No. 3 Portrait Lense.
For Pictures 8½ by 6½.
Portlings and Blanchard's Collodion.
Nitrate of Silver recrystalized pure.
Do. by Thomas, in 1 and 2 oz. bottles.
Oxide of Silver, Litmus Paper, Argentometer, Glass and Porcelain Baths and Dishes, Glass shapes with bevelled edges for cutting Carte de Visit, and other Photographs.
C. de V. Mounts and Frames Vignette Glasses, Diamond Cutters for Plate Glass, Albumenized Paper by Thomas and Sutton, Pyrogallic Acid, Formic and Malic Acids, &c., &c.
Albumen (Fresh) from Rs. 4 to 7/-.
Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઈમપીરીયલ બેંકીંગ એંડ ટરેડીંગ કંપની.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance to a Resolution of the Directors made on 20th ...st, a Second Call of Rupees fifty (Rs. 50) per Share ...is made payable at this Office on or before the 20th September next, after which date Interest will be charged at twelve per cent. per annum on all unpaid Calls up to 20th October next, and at fifteen per cent. per annum, from thenceforward 20th September to the day of payment, on all Calls left unpaid after the 20th October as aforesaid.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, Meadow Street, Bombay,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 200 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Groiesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

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BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital Six Lacs of Rupees with power to increase.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE following Passages are required :—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope:
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).
Provisional Share-Certificates, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.
Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.
By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THIRD CALL of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Madras, 29th August 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 19th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Meadows Street, 19th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, being POPPATEE, the undermentioned establishments will be closed for business on that day and on SATURDAY the 24th instant :—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation, A. GERRARD, Sub-Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, H. S. NICHOLSON, Pro-Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, W. BOYD, Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India, E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited), W. F. WESCHE, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India, J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India, D. MACPHERSON, Pro Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation, ROST. H. BAKER, Pro Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank (Limited). D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Manager.
For the East India Bank, W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited), SAMUEL W. READ, Officiating Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited), D. TREVOR ROPER, Acting Manager, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th September 1864.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS, AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned has received authority to dispose of the VALUABLE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., Esq., of London and Birmingham, for the firm of Hunt, Monnett & Co., now insolvent. The Stock comprises—Household Furniture in Walnut Wood, Mahogany, and Papier Machie, Billiard Bagatelle Boards, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Lamps and Chandeliers, Electro Gilt Bronze Candelabra, and Table Ornaments, Chinа Glass Vases, Statuettes, Electro-plated Ware, Table Fountains, Ironmongery, General Hardware, Cutlery, Garden Seats, Bronze Tables, Umbrella Stands, Tiger Guns, Breech-loading Rifles, Pianofortes by *Collard, Broadwood*, and other makers, Self-acting Organ, Musical Boxes, Velvet Pile Carpets, Overland Trunks, Bags and Portmanteaus, Blankets, Railway Rugs, Table Covers, Hats, Helmets, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Woollen Cloths, Tweeds, Cricketing and Archery Equipments, outdoor Games, Mechanical Toys, Scagliola Pillars, Statuary Marble Vases, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Despatch Boxes, Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, and other Invoices of Sundries. The packages will be opened, and samples on view at the old Offices of the Municipal Commissioners, 8, Horaby Row, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th September 1864.
The Sale will commence on Saturday, the 1st October.
JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st September 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.
Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.
Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of Sportsmen.
Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.
Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale or Hire on moderate terms.
Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates :—

1st Class Passengers	.....	£2 10s.
2nd do. do.	.....	" 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.
Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.
Children under 3 years, free.
Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	.....	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	.....	50 "

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.
Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.
The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.
The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September ROBERT DUNDAS,
ting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, for the value more or less.
2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.
3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.
4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owners of Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.
5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.
6th.—The Owners of Mangalore, will be required to reserve to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing. By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. F. Wallace, Esq. J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Mackintosh, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—
1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;
2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;
3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.
The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.
Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are :—
For 1 month .....6 per cent.
" 2 months.....8 "
And for other periods as may be agreed on.
Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months .....6 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 7 " "
" 12 " ..... 8 " "
And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.
By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a Bill, Share, and Stock Broker.
HORMUSJEE DINSHAW BENNETHNA.
Bombay, No. 10, Forbes Street, 15th September 1864.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Gas Company, Limited, have THIS DAY removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to their permanent offices, at No. 4, Hornby Row, Rampart Row, (late Municipal Commissioners.)
THOS. PROUD, Resident Engineer and Manager.
Bombay, 19th September 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 10 per Share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the Original Capital of the Bank on and after the 22nd instant.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st instant, inclusive.
By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 12th September 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19	Invalids.
31	Men in health.
3	Women.
5	Children and
2	European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.
3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.
4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.
5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Troy sports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering. By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. IN GLE, Secretary.
Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1864.

REWARD OF Rs. 20.—Lost by the man of Kurrumchund Premchund, near the Central Bank, on the 24th August last, two Receipts of the Bank of China, as follows :—
Receipt No. 938 for 10 Shares in the name of Lalsunker Bhoorabhoy, Allotment No. 695.
Receipt No. 941 for 5 Shares in the name of Dulsook Hargovun, Allotment No. 369.
Whoever will bring the same to the Firm of Kurrumchand Premchand, in the Fort, shall receive the above reward; and any person purchasing or advancing money on the abovementioned Receipts, will do so at his own risk or peril.
Hand Bills in the Guzerate character have been issued on the 24th August, and a Notice published in the *Jamsheed* for a full week from the 26th ultimo, on the subject.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. most respectfully beg to remind the public that the sale of the DAPOORIE PROPERTY will be submitted to Public Competition at the Collector's Office, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant., See *Bombay Times, Bombay Gazette*, and *Poonaa Observer* of the 12th instant.
The Property is now on view daily from 11 and after 5 o'clock P. M., and to be viewed by Card on application to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Bombay, or Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Poona.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., London.
CROSSLEY & Co.
8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. Aird & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.'s business should be addressed.
1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE MAGNIFICENT RIVER-BUILT SHIP "OWEN GLENDOWER."

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, the magnificent River-built Ship *Owen Glendower*,—originally classed A 1 for 12 years at Lloyds, 900 Tons register, built by Messrs. Green of Blackwall, is copper fastened, was sheathed with yellow metal in 1863, has a full Poop, and Topgallantforecastle, carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, sails well, and is abundantly found in Stores.
The above vessel will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, together with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, and all her other Stores, an Inventory of which, and further particulars, may be had on application to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE OF A RIVER STEAMER, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT. —To be Sold at Kotree, by Public Auction, without reserve, at noon on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1864, the River Steam Tug "PHALAU," complete, with all her Stores on board, including Awnings, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c.; also a large quantity of valuable spare Machinery and Stores, which consist principally of the following :—
1 Paddle Shaft, 1 Intermediate Shaft, 1 Loose Malleable Iron Crank, 2 Paddle Centres, or Bosses, Spare Pistons and Rods, Spare Cylinder Cover complete, Furnace Bearers and Bars, Boiler Tubes, large quantity of spare brasses for various parts of the engines, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.
Is supplied with a great quantity of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Spare Rudder Blade and Pin, Fire Engine and Hoses, Galvanised Iron Boat, European and Native Cooking Apparatus, with Dogs, Cooking Utensils, &c. Tanks for water, oil, and tallow. Buckets, Feaders, Life Buoys, Blocks assorted, Towing Hooks, Spanners, Lamps, Tables for Saloon and Cabins, Washstands, Camp Stools, Taps and Dies, Stocks and Dies, Gauge Glasses, Thermometers, and a large quantity of other Stores including Engineers' and Boilermakers' Tools, &c. &c.
The Steamer is nearly new; she is built entirely of Puddled Steel, or homogenous iron, was intended for Upper Indian Navigation, and carries without a tow 100 tons of Cargo (in addition to fuel, working stores, &c. with a draft of about 2 feet 3 inches.
Is fitted with Steering Blades, two at each end of the Vessel, in addition to the ordinary Rudder, with double Wheel, and Steering Apparatus to connect and disconnect.
Her dimensions are— Feet.
Length over all 207 0
Do. on 1-6" water line 199 0
Beam... ... ... 36 0
Depth 4 6
Engines, Nominal 65 Horse-power.
Works up to about 210 actual Horse-power.
Has two Tubular Boilers; each with two Furnaces and one Funnel.
Engines made by Westwood, Baillie and Co.
These are made to disconnect, one or one turning ahead, while the other is turning astern if required; causing the vessel to turn in a very short space.
Has auxiliary engines, which are principally intended to work the steam winch and for exhausting the large condensers (the Steam Winch has been fitted to the Vessel); the large Engines can be worked with or without the auxiliary Engines.
Has a Donkey Engine for feeding the Boilers.
All the Pipes are made of Copper.
The Vessel can be inspected from the 1st September up to the day of sale.
List of the Stores and Spare Machinery are on board, and can be inspected on application to Mr. Framjee, the Engineer in charge.
For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the Government Building Yard, Kennaree, in whose Office the plans and specifications of the Steamer can be seen.
Terms.—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. to be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid and delivery taken within three days afterwards, failing which the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.
The Vessel will be delivered over to the purchaser immediately the purchase money is paid in full.
E. NASH, Superintendent Government Building Yard, Kennaree, Government Building Yard, 2 8th August 1864.

NOTICES.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.
Orders will be received from this date.
For estimates and other particulars apply to
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Tenders for the supply of Three Hundred Tons of COAL to the above mentioned Company will be received by the undersigned. The Coal must be delivered in the Trucks of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The Tenders should be addressed to the office of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper and Co.
N. SPENCER,
Secretary to the Company.
19th Sept. 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank, in Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the following business :—
1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.
2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. Andrew Grant and Dinshaw Manockjee, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 14th September 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Government Estate at Dapooree, containing about 77½ acres and 242 square yards, together with the Houses, Out-houses, Buildings, and Wells thereon, will be sold in fee simple by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd September 1864.
2. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale and the balance on or before the 31st October 1864.
3. Possession will, provided the entire purchase money has been previously paid, be given on 1st November 1864.
4. The Premises will be on view from the 12th to 21st September 1864.
5. A plan of the Premises may be seen and further information obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.
GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Two rooms on the Ground Floor, suitable for either Offices or Godowns, at No. 4, Hornby Row, late offices Municipal Commissioners. Entry at once. Apply to Mr. H. M. RUSTOMJEE, 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as EXCHANGE and GENERAL BROKERS.
HOWARD AND ALLEN,
20th September 1864. 4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned does hereby warn all persons that he will not be responsible for any debts incurred by or be liable to pay any Bills for supplies made to his Wife, ELEANOR TOWERS, she having left his protection.
H. T. TOWERS, Plumber, Byculla.
Bombay, 21st September, 1864.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand Palkee-pattern Shigram, Harness, and a Chestnut Arab Horse, 5 years, perfectly sound, can go in Saddle also. Apply to "T. H." Burrowes' Lane, in the vicinity of the English Burial Ground, Girgaum.

HARNESS.—The Sale on Commission, a few sets of very handsome and neatly furnished Silver-mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, complete, made to order. Price moderate to effect a quick sale. Apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer, No. 25, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 20th September 1864.

BATHS! BATHS!! BATHS!!!—Shower, Malvern, Hip, Foot, and Travelling, with Covers, Clocks, and Shapes, of sizes.
Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—A selection of the above, of all descriptions, received by last Overland Overland Mail, and on sale at
Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

NOTICE.—To be sold by Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock (noon) at the Government Coopergae, Esplanade, a quantity of Serviceable and Replaceable, and Unserviceable Coopergae Stores. To be seen on the premises.
TERMS.—25 per cent. on Lots being knocked down, and the residue of purchase-money to be paid and Lots cleared away within four days of sale. Lots under 20 Rs. to be paid and cleared at once. W. S. HATCH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Agent for Gun-Carriages.
Bombay, Government Coopergae Office, 20th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED—a qualified ENGINEER to Superintend Public Works at Bombay or Outstations. Address stating previous experience and salary required to Secretary Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.)
20th September 1864.

PROGRAMMA DEL CONCERTO DI BOMBAY.

PARTE PRIMA.

No. 1.—Romanza Guiramento, p. Soprano .....Miss *Bosbetti*.
„ 2.—Romanza, Amore, p. Tenore...Sigr. *Bosbetti*.
„ 3.—Duetto Fosari, p. Sop. e Baritone .....Sigr. *Paisani* e Sigr. *Orsi*.
„ 4.—Cavatina del Bravo, p. Basso .....Sigr. *Fiorani*.
„ 5.—Duetto Elixird' Amore, p. Sop. e Baffo .....Miss *Bosbetti* & Sigr. *Pagni*.

PARTE SECONDA.

No. 1.—Romanza Fogeari, p. Baritone .....Sigr. *Orsi*.
„ 2.—Duetto Masnadieri, p. Sop. e. Tenore .....Miss *Bosbetti* & Sigr. *Bosbetti*.
„ 3.—Aria del Mansello, p. Basso .....Sigr. *Pagnoi*.
„ 4.—Romanza Roberto il Diavolo, p. Soprano.Sigr. *Paisani*.
„ 5.—Peregino Poppatari, Italiana in Alzeri p. Tenore, Basso e Baffo .....Sigr. *Bosbetti*, Sigr. *Fiorani* & Sigr. *Pagnoi*.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

THE BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

CITATION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith. To the personal representatives of the late General LORD CLYDE and the Officers of his personal staff, General SIR HUGH ROSE and the officers and men of a Force hereinafter termed the Central Indian Field Force, the personal representatives of the late Major General SIR HENRY ROBERTS and the officers and men of a Force hereinafter termed the Rajpootanah Field Force, and Major General SMITH and Colonel WILLIAM MIDDLETON and the Forces under their respective commands hereinafter mentioned, and all other persons having or claiming to have any title or interest to or in the property hereinafter mentioned. Greeting—Whereas, on the tenth day of June last, we were pleased by and with the advice of our Privy Council to make a certain order in the words following viz:—"Whereas, it has been represented to Her Majesty that in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a rebellion took place within that part of Her Majesty's East Indian Dominions, known as Central India, that land forces, consisting of Her Majesty's Troops and of Troops of the East India Company were, for the suppression of the said rebellion in three columns, termed respectively the Central Indian Field Force, the Saugor and Nurbudda Field Force, and the Rajpootanah Field Force, under the command respectively of Major General, now General, Sir Hugh Rose, G. C. B., Major General Whitlock, now Lieutenant General, Sir George Whitlock, K.C.B., and Major General Sir Henry Roberts, since deceased; and that in the course of the operations which followed, certain property was captured at the places under mentioned, viz., Jhansi, Calpee, and Gwalior, by the Force under the command of the said Sir Hugh Rose, of the estimated value of 4,99,000 Rupees, at Kirwee and Banda, by the Force under the command of the said Sir George Whitlock of the estimated value of 70,00,000 Rupees; and at Ahwah, Kotah and Banass or by the Force under the command of the said Major General Sir Henry Roberts, of the estimated value of 2,24,000 Rupees. And whereas, the said property belongs to Her Majesty in right of her Royal prerogative. And whereas, Her Majesty has signified her gracious pleasure that the said property and the proceeds thereof shall be granted to, and distributed amongst the Forces concerned in the operations above referred to, in such manner as may be hereafter determined. And whereas, it has been proposed for the consideration of Her Majesty that the said proceeds of such property should be distributed in a manner similar to the distribution of the Prize Agents of the Forces under the command of Sir Hugh Rose, Sir George Whitlock and Sir Henry Roberts respectively. And whereas, the Prize Agents of the Force under the command of the said Sir George Whitlock have preferred a claim that the said property captured at Kirwee and Banda should be granted exclusively to the Force under the command of the said Sir George Whitlock. And whereas, the late General Lord Clyde preferred a claim on behalf of himself and his personal staff, that he and they should participate in the same, on the ground that he, as Commander-in-Chief in India, directed the operations which led to the capture thereof. And whereas, the said Sir Hugh Rose has preferred a claim that he and the Force under his command should also participate in the same on the ground that, during the period in the action or movement, of the Troops which led to the capture of the said property. And whereas, Major General Smith has preferred a claim for participation in the same on behalf of himself and a Brigade under his command in the event of the claim of the Force under the command of the said Sir Hugh Rose being allowed; the said Major General Smith stating that the Brigade under his command was detached from the before mentioned Force under the command of the said Major General Sir Henry Roberts, and co-operated in the actions or movements of the Force under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose. And whereas, a claim has also been preferred by Colonel William Middleton on behalf of himself and a Force under his command known as the Rajtelpore moveable column for a participation in the same property. And whereas, other claims may be preferred by or on behalf of the same or other persons to the property or some part thereof captured during the aforesaid operations. And whereas, by an Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, An Act to improve the practice and extend the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty of England, it was enacted that "the said High Court of Admiralty shall have jurisdiction to decide all matters and questions concerning booty of War, or the distribution thereof, which Shall please Her Majesty, her heirs and successors by the advices of her and their Privy Council to refer to the judgment of the said Court; and in all matters so referred the Court shall proceed as in cases of Prize of War, and the judgment of the Court therein shall be binding upon all parties concerned." And whereas, it is Her Majesty's pleasure to refer, under the authority of the said recited Act all claims to share in the property captured during the aforesaid operations and in the proceeds thereof, to the judgment of the High Court of Admiralty of England. Now, therefore, Her Majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the claims of all parties whomsoever to the property captured during the aforesaid operations and to the proceeds thereof be referred to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, who shall take into his consideration if it shall appear to him to be necessary for the purposes of justice any capture that may have been made of any property during the said operations by any of the claimants: and shall make such order as to him shall seem right both in regard to the persons who are and the proportions in which such persons are entitled to share therein, and to the costs and expenses incurred in relation thereto by the respective claimants whether before or subsequent to this order; reserving, however, to Her Majesty the right to direct the rates or scale of distribution according to which the said property or the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the several ranks of the forces or forces to which such property shall be adjudged." And whereas, a Cause has been instituted in our said Court at the suit of Sir George Comish Whitlock (in the above recited Order called Sir George Whitlock), of Exmouth, in our County of Devon, for himself and as Commander of the Saugor and Nerbudda (in the said Order called the Saugor and Nerbudda) Field Force and of the Officers and men composing the said Force now living, and the personal representatives of such of them as are deceased claiming to be the only persons entitled to the whole of that portion of the said property which was captured at Banda and Kirwee. We therefore hereby command you the said personal representatives of the late General Lord Clyde and the officers of his personal staff, General Sir Hugh Rose and the officers and men of the said Central Indian Field Force, the personal representatives of the late Major General Sir Henry Roberts and the officers and men of the said Rajpootanah Field Force, and Major General Smith and Colonel William Middleton, and the Forces under your respective commands, and all other persons having or claiming to have any title or interest to, or in the said property captured at Banda and Kirwee, to enter an appearance in the said Cause on or before the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the Registry of our said Court, and to show cause why the said General Sir George Cornish Whitlock and the officers and men composing the Saugor and Nerbudda Field Force should not be pronounced to be the only persons entitled to the whole of the said property captured at Banda and Kirwee; and we hereby warn you that if you do not enter an appearance as aforesaid the Judge of our said Court, will proceed to determine the said Cause and make such order therein as to him shall seem right. Given at London under the Seal of our said Court the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
H. C. ROTHERY, Registrar.

Seal of the Court of Admiralty.

Citation taken out by Gregory & Co., No. 1, Bedford Row, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.
HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બોમબે ટ્રડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that if the Final Call of Rs. 75 per Share, made payable on the 1st August last, be not paid at the Office of the Association, No. 9, Church Street, with Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on or before the 30th instant, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on the same from 1st August last.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th September 18[illegible].

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th September at 7 o'clock A. M. After-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd .....11h. 45m. P. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Guns.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	21	Daybreak at 4h. 36m. A. M.	5 50	5 56	1 32	1 53	
Thur.	22	St. Matthew, Abp.	5 50	5 56	2 16	2 41	
Fri.	23	Twilight ends at 7.18 P.M.	5 50	5 0	3	3 27	
Sat.	24	Lunacy sets at 9.10. P.M.	5 50	5 54	4 11	4 51	
Sun.	25	Uranus sets at 0.20m P.M.	5 50	5 53	5 35	6 13	
Mon.	26	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 51	5 52	6 51	7 51	
Tues.	27	St. Cyprian—Old Holy Road. 3d Constant S. begins	5 51	5 52	8	8 39	

Time—Sunrise, 6h. 30m. A. M. Sunset, 6h. 30m. P. M.

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 2	KURRACHEE	Sept. 13
AGRA	Sept. 15	LAHORE	Sept. 10
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 13	LONDON	Aug. 18
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 3	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 26	MADRAS	Sept. 19
BANGALORE	Sept. 13	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Sept. 13	MECRUT	Sept. 15
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Sept. 14
CEYLON	Aug. 30	PUNJAUB	Aug. 30
COCHIN	Aug. 27	PENANG	Aug. 30
DELHI	Sept. 15	RANGOON	Aug. 20
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Aug. 27
HONGKONG	Aug. 13	SINGAPORE	Aug. 31

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

THE *Times of India* of yesterday is good enough to inform us, that, in the opinion of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the Court of Small Causes is not a Court of Law but a Court of Equity. This only shows how valueless Mr. Manockjee's opinion is with regard to the powers of the Court in which he sits as a Judge. To prove that Mr. Manockjee knows nothing at all about the matter, we have only to refer to the words of Sir Lawrence Peel, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, when delivering judgment, in the year 1851, in the cause of *Hurrymoney Dossee* vs. *Gopaulchunder Mookerjee*. Sir L. Peel is reported to have said, incidentally:—"It is important to bear in mind, in considering the "meaning of this clause, that the Court for the "trial of Small Causes is directed to act on the "same substantive law on which this (the "Supreme) Court proceeds: the procedure is different, but both Courts are subject to the same "law." No doubt, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee would be very glad to have both the law and the lawyers shut out of his Court, and to administer "Equity" to unfortunate suitors after a fashion of his own. We should be glad to see the *Times of India* the victim of such Equity.

THE Government of Bombay has been engaged for some weeks past in what must seem the very agreeable occupation of selling the waste lands in the Island of Bombay to native capitalists at extravagant prices. It has thus already amassed a sum of no less than £600,000, or about double the produce of the Income Tax in this Presidency, not only without creating a murmur of dissatisfaction, but with the effect of promoting the growth of Bombay as a great commercial city, while gratifying the aspirations of those wealthy natives whose dominant passion is a desire to become the lords of the soil in Bombay. By the time the sale of all the building land on the Esplanade and on the foreshore of the Harbour is completed, the profits realized by Government will in all probability have exceeded three millions sterling; and, but for the lamentable blunder made in disposing of Back Bay by private contract, the Treasury might have been enriched by at least one million more. The complacency with which we all look upon these proofs of the wealth and prosperity of Bombay is liable, however, to be seriously diminished by the reflection that the local Government is not allowed to take credit to itself for a single farthing of the money obtained by the sale of its lands, but is forced to hand over the whole amount to the Government of India and then to fight as best it can for a grant of the annual budget, on account of public works in Bombay, of a sum equivalent to the surplus revenue it has paid in. The ill will which Sir Charles Trevelyan bears to this Presidency is so well known, and the ignorance of the real state of affairs in Bombay which is continually manifested by all the members of the Government of India is so gross, that it appears very doubtful whether Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues will not ere long discover that they have only been making honey for Bengalee drones to eat, and that the capital designed for the renovation of Bombay will be diverted from its purpose, and spent by the Government of India in bridging the Hooghly, deepening the port of Muthah, or paying the cost of the annexation of a new province on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal.

It is no question of centralization or self-government, but of simple justice, whether this money shall be restored to Bombay or confiscated for the benefit of the inhabitants of the rest of India. The distinction is clear between the ordinary revenue raised in any Presidency on a scale applied to the whole of India, and the special revenue drawn from the sale in one Presidency of public lands to which local circumstances have given an exceptional value. Bombay is rateably taxed with the other Presidencies of India: and, if, besides paying at least her fair proportion of the general taxation, she contributes from her own resources several millions sterling to the Public Works Fund, she has a right to demand either that the whole of this money shall be expended within her borders, or that, if a part of it be assigned to Bengal and Madras, those Presidencies shall in return make extraordinary contributions to the Public Works Fund for her benefit of equal amount to what they receive. It would be a mere act of confiscation for the Finance Minister to accept the money of Bombay for the purpose of spending most of it elsewhere. For the very same circumstances which have given land in Bombay its enormous value, and enabled the Government to grow rich by the sale of plots of waste ground which were previously almost worthless, have created the necessity for an expenditure, on the part of Government, in this Presidency, such as Bengal and Madras can, happily for themselves, at present form no conception of. Not only is it the case, that, with the unprecedented expansion of trade and influx of wealth into this Presidency, Bombay has suddenly risen from provincial to imperial rank, and that all her public offices and institutions must be rebuilt on a scale of grandeur previously unattempted; but the prosperity which has trebled and quadrupled the value of real property and with it of the public lands has at the same time trebled and quadrupled the prices of all articles of consumption, and reduced the servants of the State, dependent as they are on fixed salaries, to a condition of wretchedness which cannot easily be brought home to the understanding of easy-living financial reformers at Simla. This condition might be greatly ameliorated by the construction of a large number of official residences for public servants in Bombay (where the rents of private bungalows are now ruinous to men of moderate incomes), and by the general grant of additional pay to all members of the lower grades of the service. These considerations are so clear and convincing, that we cannot but think Sir Bartle Frere's Government will be to blame for bungling a strong case if they do not convert even Sir Charles Trevelyan to the opinion that all the money gained by the sale of land in Bombay ought to be spent in Bombay.

JOURNALISM IN BOMBAY.

SIR,—It must be in the recollection of your readers that, when the present Editor of the *Times of India* assumed charge of his important lay functions, the fact was made no secret. Mr. Knight just before his departure blew a flourish of trumpets which left no room for doubt as to the identity and profession of his successor. If there were any people who doubted the propriety of the appointment on the former ground, it was generally acknowledged that in the latter we had a sufficient guarantee for propriety and decency in the conduct of the paper entrusted to his charge. Every body at least was inclined to be indulgent to the faults of inexperience, and all were willing to accept respectable mediocrity without complaint. Thus the bark set sail not altogether under unfavourable auspices.

But how soon, Sir, were we to be undeceived! Scarcely had the new Editorial pen been dipped in ink, than it began to play the strangest pranks with the traditions of respectable journalism. Legitimate controversy was speedily dragged down to the level of the wranglings of fishwives. Personal dislike was openly advanced as a sufficient ground for a public onslaught. Quarrels were fastened upon the most unoffending people. But, above all, every thing was sacrificed, including truth, honesty, and party interests, to the highly commendable and Christian-like purpose of abusing the *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Saturday Review*, and all those persons who rightly or wrongly were supposed to contribute to either of them.

Of the attack upon Mr. E. I. Howard enough has already been said. Disgraceful as those articles were, the writer or (I beg pardon) Editor of them had not then entirely thrown all pretence of a public cause to the winds. The interests of religion and of Missionary enterprise afforded a slight ray of excuse for them on public grounds. They were feebly supported by a shadow of argument. It still remained for this Editor to explore the depths of simple invective; and he has lately indulged a fancy for doing so by a series of articles upon Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. Gopal Hurry, and Lieut. Bartholemew and Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the like of which, I think, were never seen for childishness, petulance, and unmixed absurdity.

What his ground of quarrel may be with Sir Alexander Grant, would be, if he were an ordinary style of person, an inscrutable mystery. But I suppose that the fact of Sir A. Grant's being a scholar and a gentleman may be held sufficient to account for this strange man's perverse hostility. The spectacle of learning is no doubt naturally irritating to some minds: the frog, we all know, was intensely angry at the size of the bull, but the frog not having type at her command only burst herself for the benefit of her children, whereas a wrathful Editor has an opportunity of blowing himself up in the eyes of the world every morning if he likes. In one of these painful efforts to simulate defective bulk was that eminently facetious article produced in which a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was described or reported. Your comments this morning have sufficiently expressed the general opinion of that scandalous article. But I must be allowed to express my unmitigated surprise that Dr. Sinclair and Dr. Reid have not come forward to repudiate the [illegible] Dr. Sinclair bears the character of being a right feeling and amiable man, but it certainly will not add to his reputation to allow an impression to prevail abroad any longer of his concurrence in the remarks upon his official Superior which were penned professedly in his interest. Of the style and tone of those remarks it is impossible to speak with too strong reprobation; and I hope, for his own sake, that Dr. Sinclair will not be tardy in coming forward to repudiate the idea of his having any part in them. It may suit Dr. Birdwood's fancy to be summed up as an insubordinate, hasty, and ridiculous person, by the expression "Fiery Birdwood"; but surely it scarce becomes the half-blown dignity of an Acting Judge to submit to being set down as "Sarcastic Reid." With all my respect for the legal lore of the learned gentleman I should hardly have suspected him of concealing so long those great powers of sarcasm with which he has been accredited; but then on the other hand I have never had the chance of beholding him through Editorial spectacles which apparently develope all sorts of hitherto undiscovered qualities in both friends and enemies.

But, if I have been led to speak strongly of the *Times of India's* article of yesterday, what shall I say of that of to-day which is put forward as a further defence of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee the unfortunate? Certainly, Sir, I never saw such a production in my life. The Editor has come forward clothed in a bristling panoply of tropes, figures, and innuendoes, which, if they mean anything, mean that you, Sir, have been morally horsewhipped and are uttering a "yelp-cry," that you as a member of the Bombay wrote that offensive epistle to yourself [illegible] filled with obscenities only equalled [illegible] of the *Times'* Paris correspondent. Manockjee Cursetjee, sweet [illegible] tim of a foul conspiracy [illegible] certain members of the [illegible] delicately described as [illegible]les, who come draggling [illegible]d," and who are further [illegible]ming diction as "disloyal [illegible]ced stragglers who are induced by [illegible] Editor to flaunt their ragged uniforms and shoulder their rusty muskets in his columns." This is certainly pretty well: but for a clergyman what can be said of the following:—

"Perhaps some of them (the Bombay Bar) feel much as a gentleman might do, who, when conducting an amicable, though perhaps animated, argument with another gentleman (Qu. The Editor of the *Times of India*?) should find himself suddenly defended by a swell mobsman with *blood-shod eyes, a slight account of Hollands, and a very low satin waistcoat; who cuts in* and tells *them* (Qu. the Editor or the other gentleman?) *to trust to him! and that he will soon light through the blank, bleak for him, &c. &c.*" Has not the man who can write such foul and filthy rubbish as this unfrocked himself as much as any unfortunate woman who has taken to drinking the Editor's favourite *Hollands* and squares in your face in the Haymarket at midnight has unsexed herself? What respect can we bear to an apostle of peace like this, whose images are drawn from the Casino and his language from the betting-ring? It is not therefore altogether impossible, that, if amenities of this character remain the daily staple of his paper, somebody or other as fiery perhaps as his own Birdwood, and not relishing perchance being charged with the authorship of a foul anonymous letter, may be sorely tempted to submit his grievances to the arbitration of a lawyer practising in the Court of Penang. The present writer is a peaceful man, loving not broken heads or laws—he speaks not therefore to intimidate, but in a friendly spirit of warning and as a hint that even newspaper personalities may overstep that limit which entitles the author to the consideration due to a gentleman and a man performing the arduous and difficult duties of a public writer.

As to his Honor Manockjee Cursetjee around whose Parsee puggree this dire conflict has been raging, his case becomes more ridiculously hopeless every day in the hands of his advocate—as it well may—having been from the very first perfectly hopeless and taken up in all probability in the mere spirit of contradiction. The *Times of India* knows as well as the rest of the public that his Honor's Court is a mere bear garden and a standing scandal to our Town. How ludicrous then does he make himself and his client when he attempts to compare him with Sir Mordaunt Wells! How trebly absurd when he attempts to set up his childish claim to be free from the trammels of law and practice as the result of a deliberate judgment founded on Act IX. of 1850, and the opinions of Mr. Justice Buller and Judge Best. I cannot attempt to answer this folly seriously; but I will leave the Judge and his defender to be weighed in the scales of public opinion where both have so long been found wanting.—I am &c. PESSIMUS ANTICANT.
20th Sept.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Special for the Bombay Gazette.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST.

Numerous arrests and domiciliary visits have been made in the Venetian provinces and the Tyrol. Conspiracies have been discovered, and the police are very active.

There have been election riots at Geneva in consequence of the Radicals annulling the election of a Conservative Councillor of State. Eight lives lost. The arrival of the Federal Commissioners restored order.

A fresh insurrection has broken out at Orun in Algiers.

A reduction of the Russian army has been ordered.

The Palatinate of Augustow (?) is to be incorporated with the Russian Empire.

It is reported that Prussia, with the consent of Austria, is resolved to insist on her claims to Schleswig-Holstein against the will of the people. The Belfast riots have terminated; and business has been resumed.

The Federal frigate *Niagara* has captured the Confederate cruiser *Georgia*, landed her crew at Dover, and sent the ship to New York.

There has been an enormous mass meeting at New York to nominate General M'Clellan for the Presidency. One hundred thousand people present. A resolution was passed denouncing Lincoln's policy and recommending M'Clellan's nomination on the constitutional platform (restoration of the Union with concession of principle of State's rights).

Secretary Stanton has not resigned, as stated by the *World* and *Times*.

LONDON, 3RD SEPT..

Latest dates from New York, 24th August.

Grant has occupied an entrenched position at the Reams station on the Weldon Railway, after severe fighting in which he lost three thousand men.

There has been an engagement between Early and Sheridan near Charlestown (in the Shenandoah valley). Sheridan retreated to Halltown.

It is reported that Lee is advancing up the Shenandoah valley to reinforce Early for the invasion of the North.

Sherman's position unchanged.

Fort (Gaines?) in Mobile Bay still holds out.

The privateer *Tallahassach* is burning vessels off Newfoundland.

Peace movement progressing.

Cotton market, dull and declining. Manchester market, nothing doing.

Private Telegrams.

LIVERPOOL, 3RD SEPT.

Cotton, dull; prices unchanged.
Sales to-day, 3,000 bales.
There are still rumours of peace in America.

LIVERPOOL, 2ND SEPT.

Market, dull.
Dholleras, 22½d.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COCHIN, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *India* from Bombay anchored.
Steamer *Coringa* from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Candia* sailed for Suez.

VIZAGAPATAM, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Arabia* from Bimlipatam anchored.

AMONGST our advertisements in another column will be found an Order of the High Court of Admiralty in England, calling upon the personal representatives of the late General Lord Clyde and the officers of his Personal Staff, General Sir Hugh Rose and the officers and men of the Central India Field Force, the personal representatives of the late Major General Sir Henry Roberts and the officers and men of the Rajpootane Field Force, and General Smith and Colonel William Middleton and the forces under the respective commands, and all other persons claiming to have any title or interest in the property captured at Banda and Kirwee to enter an appearance in the cause of the Admiralty Court on or before the 30th November next and to show cause why Sir G. C. Whitlock and the officers and men composing the Saugor and Nerbudda Field Force should not be pronounced to be the only persons entitled to the whole of the property. The value of the property depending on the decision of the Judge of the Admiralty Court in this case is Rs. 76,72,600 or £767,200.

THE *Englishman*:—"We learn that a committee has been ordered to enquire into the management of the Dockyards, especially with reference to the contracts for the supply of material. The members are Mr. Trevor of the Civil Service, Major Wills and Captain Tapley. We understand that the disputes which have arisen from the new arrangement of concentrating the system of making the contracts has led to this enquiry."

THE *Indian Daily News*. (September 13):—"Major General St. J. D. Showers, C. B., Commanding the Presidency Division, returned to Calcutta, yesterday, from his tour of military inspection at Dacca.

"The Major General is entrusted by the Government, with full discretionary powers, as far as the military treatment of the Bhootanese is concerned. There appears now to be little doubt that our troops will enter the Bhootan territory in the cold season, to teach the Bhootanese wisdom, and make arrangement for their better conduct towards us and our subjects for the future."

THE same:—"The Race-Cup presented by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be run for at the Lucknow meeting in December is now on its way out from England, to arrive by the next P. and O. Company's Steamer, bringing the London mail of the 25th of August. From the description which we have seen of the cup, in letters from England, we would advise all those having race-horses preparing for competition to train-up and be doing, as the prize cup to be run for will be one of which any winner may be proud, both on account of its beauty and value, and because as we know, it will not be carried off easily or ingloriously, there being several horses [illegible] "dark," who will be brought forward when the time comes to join in the contest for its possession. The race ought to be, and we are sure will be a glorious one."

THE same:—"Mr. Whiffin, the Financial Commissioner, passed his last day in India in the Arsenal of Fort William, and, in going his rounds of that institution, whilst expressing his admiration of everything connected with its management and efficiency, he took occasion to observe, and make a note of the vast quantity of arms, &c. now antiquated and valueless, still preserved and kept in order within its walls. To such a practical and utilitarian man as the Financial Commissioner, the sight of long racks of arms, many of them a quarter of a century old, still preserved and cleaned, and burnished, at a considerable standing expense, must have been rather surprising; and doubtless his strong impulse was to have them all carted away and brought to the Auctioneer's hammer. When a man of business receives over a trading or other establishment from another, he invariably 'takes stock' of what is transferred; and, if a sensible and practical man, having done so, he immediately adopts measures for disposing of all useless material and commodities, and of everything gone out of general use and fashion, and no longer in demand. We suppose that when, in the year 1858, the Crown took over the Indian firm from old John Company, stock was taken by the servants of the former power from those of the latter; but if such was the case, the business-like action would appear to have ceased at that point, for no steps were taken to get rid of the superfluous, bygone and useless rubbish which had accumulated in the arsenals of the defunct Government for over a hundred years. It is time that Government took action in this matter all over the country, and not in the military arsenals alone, but in every department or institution whatever, transferred by the old Government to the new. If this were done, in the first place a considerable sum of money would be realized by disposing of what can no longer be of any use whatever; and, in the second place, much economy would be effected by ceasing to keep up establishments for preserving and looking after worthless weapons and stores. There is an enormous quantity of the *material* of war in Fort William alone, which if judiciously disposed of, would bring a considerable sum of money into the coffers of the Government, and which could never be of any formidable use against us. Whilst the military authorities are always ready to warn and prevent people from doing any thing to impair the power and scope of the guns of Fort William, the said guns were made in the reign of his most gracious Majesty George the Third, and the use they would be of against the thundering ordnance of our days, after sixty years exposure to tropical rains, may be estimated by those who are curious in such matters."

THE *Madras Times*:—"We republish above a letter to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* from Mr. W. Sowerby, the promoter of Beypore Harbour Scheme. The letter contains an imprudent insinuation, and we think our readers are in a good position to judge whether the charge of being 'blustering, bragging and ignorant' is deserved by Mr. Sowerby's opponent, 'Bar Harbour.' It may not be, as Mr. Sowerby remarks, 'a very profitable occupation of one's time answering anonymous newspaper correspondents,' but it is nevertheless the interest of any man who places a scheme before the public, and who desires to obtain for that scheme the support of that public to explain away if he possibly can any reasonable objections that may be taken to it by individuals competent to form an opinion of its merits. Mr. Sowerby would fain have the public believe that 'Bar Harbour' is a foolish writer quite beneath the notice of so clever a man as the promoter of the Beypore Harbour Scheme, but we can confidently refer to the correspondence and rest assured that any dispassionate reader of it must admit that Mr. Sowerby found rather too formidable an antagonist. Necessarily we feel surprised at the treatment our correspondents have received from Mr. Sowerby, and are sorry that from the first the tone of his letters has been ill-tempered. The scheme was fairly open to criticism, and the public expected persons like 'Bar Harbour' to examine it, and weigh its merits. Mr. Sowerby may have more information on the subject under discussion than he is generally believed to possess, and may really be practically acquainted, by residence exceeding a week, with the peculiarities of the port he designs to improve, but it has been most convincingly shown that he is remarkably ignorant of the harbours of Narakal and Cochin, and hence the inconsiderate public argue that his acquaintance with Beypore is possibly equally meagre. We do not state that such is the case, nor do we presume to judge whether the scheme is practicable. That it is desirable under certain circumstances we stated several weeks ago, that it is feasible at the estimated cost is a question for engineering calculation and experience, such as we cannot presume to enter upon. We still think, however, that Mr. Sowerby's talent might be employed elsewhere more profitably both to himself and to our Presidency, whilst we are by no means sanguine that the Beypore scheme will recommend itself sufficiently to the Secretary of State to induce him to give his approval to it even should the Supreme Government in India support it. And if the scheme be undertaken, as proposed, by a Joint Stock Company, the promoter must do more than has yet been done to prove its paying power. With the exception of our article which appeared on the 22nd July, the public have heard little or nothing of the possible results of the scheme in a pecuniary point of view. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that as yet it has met with a very cold reception.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

PROCEEDINGS of a meeting held at Ahmedabad, in Shett Huthoesing Kesreesing's garden, on Saturday, the 10th September 1864, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a new Spinning and Weaving Company. The meeting was an influential one. Amongst those present were:—

D. Costello, Esq., Superintending Surgeon; D. Wyllie, Esq., Surgeon Major; A. Jordan, Esq.; T. B. Curtis, Esq.; A. Whittle, Esq.; Jugjeewundass Khooshaldass, Esq.; Shett Oomabhoy Hathoesing; Shett Joysinghboy Hathoesing; Shett Bhaeshboy alias Pragdundass of the firm of Jugjeewun Kurramshund; Shett Lullobhoy Panachund; Shett Muggunbhoy Oomabhoy; Shett Chuggunbhoy Bapubhoy; Shett Vandrabun Harrinadass; Rao Sahib Bhugwandass Jugjeewundass; Shett Mugunlal Vrijbhookundass; Shett Framjee Vakeel Esq.; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Inspecting Paid-and-Reserved Police Officer; Esq., Ex-Mamlatdar Peshcush; and others.

Proposed by Mr. Jugjeewundass, and seconded by Dr. Wyllie,—That Messrs. Costello and Ambaidass be requested to act as Secretaries.

Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, viz., the formation of a cotton spinning and weaving company, and having stated that from the results of my enquiries I feel assured that a establish such a factory here would be a most profitable concern, I am sanguine that it is not only a very economical scheme, but will prove highly beneficial to myself and my friends. I therefore place the premises, machinery, plans for building, &c. &c. at the disposal of the meeting, and confidently trust that the project herein contemplated will be successfully carried out."

The Chairman then read a list of shares already applied for, after which the plans and estimates were submitted to the meeting for inspection, which met with general approval.

Mr. Nowrojee Framjee then read the accompanying prospectus of the Company, pointing out that the scheme was a most judicious one, and if properly carried out would prove to be a very profitable investment.

It was then proposed by Dr. Wyllie and seconded by Dr. Costello,—That the Company be called the "Bechurdass Spinning and Weaving Company," as it owed its origin to the noble efforts, of its able promotor, Mr. Bechurdass Ambaidass.

The name was unanimously approved of and the resolution carried out.

The Chairman then read the Memorandum of Association and laid the same for the signature of gentlemen desirous of subscribing their names to the project, when all the 400 shares were taken up on the spot.

The shares were very inadequate, compared with the

them for certain candies of Dhollera cotton bought by defendants through them. The excess being abandoned with a view to bring the action within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Venayekrao appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Barton for the defendants:

Mr. Barton put forward several pleas in defence, the principal was fraud on the part of the plaintiffs, no agreements in writing, and if there be any, they were not stamped. The learned counsel cited a case similar to the one before the Court from the London *Times* of the 8th August 1864. The parties in this case were *Heiron vs. Mendel*. It appeared from this case that in March 1863, the defendant as agent for a foreign principal, entered into a contract with the plaintiff, a clothier in Leadenhall-street, as to the sale of some tin which he said would be advantageous. The note of the contract was as follows:—"Bought for account of Mr. G. Heiron 500 slabs of tin to arrive by *Ballarat*, of good merchantable quality, deliverable in warehouse at 126 shillings per cent., 15 shillings per cent. deposit, on delivery within the prompt (three months) from the final day of landing, at the risk of the seller to the day of the prompt, &c." The day after the contract—that is, on the 19th of March, 1863, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff that the ship *Ballarat* had arrived with the tin, and he sent an invoice showing an amount of £5,297, upon which the deposit of £441 was paid. The plaintiff, however, discovered that the defendant was not agent at all, had bought the tin and resold it at a profit. Mr. Baron Martin (before whom the case came on) told the Jury that the contract was fraudulent on the part of the defendant. He had represented that he sold as agent, whereas, in fact, he sold as principal, and this made the contract fraudulent, and entitled the plaintiff to repudiate the contract, and recover back the amount he had paid as deposit.

His Honor.—The contract was for brokerage and it was for the plaintiff to prove that he effected it.

Mr. Venayekrao.—The plaintiff Hurjeevan is a broker, and he puts forward the names of two principals, viz. Poorbhoy Khanbhoy, and one Jaykisson, the latter of whom it appeared was convicted in the High Court on a certain charge preferred against him.

Hurjeevan Bhoga said he acted as broker in effecting two contracts for the purchase of Dhollera cotton. His partner is dead.

Mr. Barton.—By the custom of this Bazar no European as a buyer had ever paid any brokerage. The contract is not stamped.

His Honor.—This is a contract for the purchase and sale of goods, and it does not require a stamp.

Mr. Barton.—I can't see how you can admit a contract on time-bargain in evidence.

Witness continued.—There is an entry in my Noudh book. [The witness here by the order of the Court reads the entry from the book.] The entry was interpreted thus:—Debited to the account of Appleton and Co. a/c Sood 11th (19th January 1864) Dhollera cotton, 200 candies of the crop of 1929 at the rate of Rs. 671, purchased by defendants and sold by Jaykisson Hurkisson, thereof brokerage at the rate of half per cent. in respect of which a receipt has been taken from the hands of Mr. J. Appleton. [The plaintiff here produced the receipt.] Brokerage is still due to me. I demanded the money, and as I did not get it, I sent the bill and an Attorney's letter to defendants.

Cross-examined.—Jaykisson is a merchant. Thousands of candies were sold and bought on his behalf by me. He paid me the brokerage. There is my signature in Jaykisson's book.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Barton gave up the case, and a verdict of Rs. 1,000 was therefore entered in favour of the plaintiffs, with costs.

Kessowrao Bhaskerjee, trading in Bombay under the name and firm of A. Taylor & Co., vs. Nugga Hurna and Heera Catchra.

A STOLEN NOTE.—The summons stated the action to be as follows:—For that the defendants converted to their own use, or wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of a Government Currency note for Rs. 1,000, and that he the plaintiff sought to recover the said note or its value.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiff: Mr. Haylar on behalf of the Marwarries.

The facts of the case were simply these:—The plaintiff on the 23rd of February last received from a resident of Bombay a cheque on the Mercantile Bank for Rs. 9,500. On the following day he went to the Bank and received in exchange nine notes of rupees one thousand, and one of five hundred. He counted these notes and put them in his pocket. At about 2-30 P.M. the plaintiff went home and kept these notes in a drawer. On the 25th of the same month he opened the drawer at about half-past 10 A.M. and took out the bundle of notes and found four of them were missing, one of which was for Rs. 1,000, plaintiff immediately gave notice to the Bank authorities to stop the numbers of these notes. On the 29th February plaintiff received intimation from the Bombay Bank that a note No. 25,948, that is the note for Rs. 1,000, had been presented to the Bank by the second defendant, who when questioned by the officers of the Bank as to how he got possession of the note in question, gave a very rambling statement, whereupon he was immediately given in custody of the police. The second was subsequently apprehended, and they both were brought up at the Fort Police Office, before Mr. Locke, who after hearing the case discharged the defendants. Mr. Cooper cited the following cases in support of his cause:—*Bank of Bengal* vs. *McLeod*, 7 Moore's Privy Council Cases 35; *Repplied* vs. *Bank of England*, 17 Common Bench Reports, 161. *Carter* vs. *Niland*, 5 Ellis and Blackburn, 764.

Mr. Haylar denied that the plaintiffs lost the note in question. There was no *male fide* on the part of the defendants. The learned counsel further stated that the defendants were *prima facie* entitled to the note. Mr. Haylar cited one or two cases in favour of his clients.

Mr. Cooper contended that the note was not received *bona fide* and that no consideration was paid.

Mr. Haylar observed that the learned counsel must produce circumstances leading to conviction of fraud on the part of his clients.

His Honor.—The whole burthen lies upon the counsel to prove that the plaintiff is the holder of it.

The plaintiff and his witnesses were examined and cross-examined at length, and owing to the lateness of the hour the learned Judge postponed the case until Thursday next the 22nd instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The *Times of India* in its article on Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee of this morning would have the public to believe that it is the lawyers only who are complaining of the Judge. Such is not the case. If any one will take the trouble to refer to the reports of cases in which these complaints have been made, they will nearly all be found to emanate from the parties themselves. In the application for new trials you will find that the parties complaining of the incivility and improper treatment which they receive at the hands of the Judge below have had no legal gentleman at all to represent them in very many cases. Q.

NINETY-NINE GUILTY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I trouble you with a plain tale. A robbery I am told has just been committed at the Orphanage at Mahim. The suspected party is said to be a schoolboy. The police have, I am informed, arrested the whole of the establishment of servants employed at the institution, and have detained them all day in the choultry. The number of persons thus illegally and unreasonably deprived of their liberty I am unable to state; but it contains three cooks. And so sweeping is the measure, that among the persons arrested is a boy, the son of one of the servants, who is employed all night on the railway, and it was last *night* that the robbery was committed. The mother of the lad was seen by my informant in tears in the street. How long these poor people are to remain victims to the laziness, the incapacity, or the dishonesty of the police I know not. Perhaps some philanthropic attorney will take up the matter, and teach our blundering detectives that they are neither in Timbuctoo nor Dahomey.

Monday Night. PETTY JUROR.

CARELESS DRIVING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.—Permit me to ask how it is that, in a city like Bombay, no notice appears to be taken of the reckless conduct of wealthy Parsees or other dark-complexioned Hindoos who attempt, for a more wretch- them have of handling the [illegible] reins). I never yet witnessed a style appears for the reins to be [illegible]-sawing the horse's mouth in the poor animal to get terribly [illegible] and corners in the Fort, as if [illegible] place behind the dash-board. I [illegible] to see the whip held cross- [illegible], or behind the ear, as an aid [illegible] day or other a frightful [illegible] will occur. It appears now [illegible] that more accidents do [illegible] the streets contain no [illegible]nity must ape the European [illegible] for the sake of humanity let [illegible]e experienced whip, and [illegible]ure and proper place. [illegible]iserable exhibitions of [illegible]e lives and limbs of [illegible] night of the Colaba [illegible] to observe the reckless [illegible]ing drive, the mixture [illegible]ase, and viewing with [illegible]escapes of their walk- [illegible]unskilfulness or wil- [illegible]Drivers of some carri- [illegible]at any time; but ab- [illegible]ol on a road filled [illegible]sirout of "pice" (ca- [illegible]ew). Now if native [illegible]e their masters re- [illegible]carelessness? Who [illegible]an these very same [illegible]y accidentally injure- [illegible]se turbaned dealers [illegible]aw with impunity? [illegible]be drivers to try [illegible]English stable-boy) [illegible]o-ing. This morn- [illegible]r one of Fortune's [illegible]e jaunty) I was [illegible] rides a chesnut [illegible]oad. One would [illegible]ing that he had [illegible]rk and nostrils [illegible]ad that parents [illegible]ole charge of [illegible]hat the animal [illegible]endanger the [illegible]f wantonness [illegible]y too short- [illegible]TRIAN.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" AND THE ATTORNEYS.

We are requested to publish the following correspondence:—

To the Editor of the Times of India.

SIR,—I protest against the unfairness of your article on Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee in your paper of this day's date, as far as it relates to Attorneys.

I deny that I have to gulp down any feelings at having to address Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee as "your Honour," because, without presuming to express any opinion as to whether or not he deserves the mark of respect in his individual capacity, I pay it to the dignity of the office he holds for the time being as the representative of Her Majesty in his own Court.

I also deny that it is "hard enough," or hard at all, for me to address Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, or any Native on the Bench, with the respect due to superior position, or that it is "a trying exercise" for me to argue submissively (if by that you mean respectfully) before a gentleman in a Parsee or any other kind of pagree, for the reason given in the last paragraph.

I likewise deny that I think it "bad enough," or bad at all, "to have a Native on the Bench." On the contrary I think the appointment to the Bench of a fair proportion of just and honorable Natives, possessing a competent knowledge of law, calculated to do a great deal of good.

I admit, however, that, if it were ever my misfortune to have to address a Judge, in a wig or without a wig, or in a Parsee or any other kind of puggree, whom I knew to be the reverse of honourable, I should feel indignation against those who had caused Her Majesty's confidence by appointing such a man to such an office.

I deny that I have ever thought Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee "weak or opinionless" when he has yielded to fair and legitimate "argument," or "cantankerous," "opinionated," "conceited," or "overbearing" when he has exercised any argument with the courtesy which every Judge who respects himself always uses, even though I may have thought his judgment wrong.

I have made these denials on my own behalf only, because I am not authorized to speak for the other members of my branch of the legal profession, but I think your strictures are too unfair to them as to me, for I cannot believe that any of them are as illiberal as you accuse them of being.

I hope you did not abuse the Attorneys for the same reason the Old Bailey Barrister did, namely, because you thought you had a weak case, for, if so, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee and the Natives, whose cause you appeared to advocate, have not much to thank you for, and I am afraid you will never get a testimonial equal to that which Mr. Knight took away with him.—Yours obediently, G. S. JUDGE.

15th September.

To the Rev. F. GELL, Editor *Times of India*, Bombay.

SIR,—Will you have the kindness to inform me whether I am to understand, by your not having yet inserted my letter of the 15th instant, in reply to the attack made by you, in your paper of the same date, upon myself in conjunction with the rest of the members of the branch of the legal profession to which I belong, that you do not intend to insert it at all?

I trust you will have the goodness to oblige me with an immediate answer, because, as soon as I am assured that you do not intend to insert my letter (which I cannot believe unless you say so), I have a duty to do, which must be performed at once.

In conclusion I beg to say, that I should have waited longer before asking this question, if my reply would not lose half its force by being delayed too long.—Yours obediently, G. S. JUDGE.

17th September.

To the Rev. F. GELL, Editor *Times of India*.

SIR,—When I read the article in your paper of the 15th instant, alluded to in my former letters, I thought you had unintentionally broken the ninth commandment, but as you refuse to publish my calm and dispassionate refutation of your calumnies, and as in this day's paper you falsely describe that refutation, which does not contain a single word of abuse, as "ravings as personally scurrilous that we are unable to notice them," I am forced with pain to conclude, that you wilfully bore false witness against your neighbour in the Editorial in question, and that you persist in doing so.

I shall not condescend to follow your example by descending to abuse, nor shall I answer your fresh calumnies as my letters will speak for themselves; but with reference to your allusion to dogs I will say that "I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon, than such a Roman" as you have proved yourself to be.

Under these circumstances I can no longer place any reliance upon your statements, or read your paper with pleasure. I shall therefore feel obliged by your discontinuing it and returning me the balance of my subscription. If, however, this is incompatible with the rules of your office, I must put up with the loss and continue to receive your paper till the end of the year, but I shall only use it to light my pipe.

I shall take proper steps to make this correspondence as public as possible, for I am determined that you shall not mislead the public if I can prevent it.—Yours obediently,

29th September. G. S. JUDGE.

NATURE OUTVIED.

Whatever you lose don't you strive to replace it?
Yet better lose ought than have ought to deface it,
For a blemish deforms and disfigurement loses
More caste than the total discharge it refuses.
If you part with one eye would you not get another.
If you could, that would serve like the original brother?
If you read, stain, or damage a glove or a coat,
Don't you fit one anew if it cost the last groat?
And why should your Teeth which you want at each meal,
And which each word you utter cannot but reveal,
Be allowed for the asking to show signs of decay,
Can be had for the asking, and fixed base—about 0?
Let no toothache or night-mare now banish your sleep,
With means to avert it so fair, and so cheap.
The skilled art of a Gabriel smiles to reveal,
The Tips that this craft has left nought to conceal;
And if envy seize nature excelled and outvied,
'Twill be homage to skilfulness wrung from her pride!

BENGAL.

PRIVATE letters from Madras inform us that the Moplahs have again been giving trouble. They are the same tribe who murdered Mr. Conolly a few years ago. The Executive Police have, however, taken measures to suppress the disturbance.—*Englishman, September 12.*

WE believe that pending the arrival of a large number of tortoises for the use of the Electric Telegraph Department, the Government intends sending telegraphic messages by bullock-train; and we have seen one of the messages apparently so transmitted, which took only two days to get from Calcutta to Barrackpore, being at about the rate of seven miles a day, at which pace a telegraphic message would reach Peshawur in seven months or thereabouts. In the case to which we have referred, there could be no excuse as to any difficulty in finding the recipient of the message, as he has resided in Barrackpore for years, and his residence is as well known as any one else's in the station; in proof of which we may state that some days ago he received a telegraphic message from a station on the Western coast of the Madras Presidency in three hours and twenty-five minutes. Do they manage these things better in the Benighted Presidency than in Bengal? Apparently, they can sometimes; but we are not well enough acquainted with their telegraph working to know if the superiority is general.—*Indian Daily News, September 12.*

THE Government ought to make a utilitarian enquiry into the River Hooghly, into the Pilot Service, or into something or other, in order to discover what is the cause of delay in getting the P. & O. Company's steamers, with the passengers and mails from Europe on board, from the Sand-heads to Calcutta. The *Nemesis*, just arrived from Suez, took her pilot on board at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, and arrived at her moorings in Garden Reach at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th; thus taking thirty hours in coming up the river with no extraordinary circumstances that we have heard of, to notify or explain the delay. As there was no after-packet by the out-going steamer, letters from Europe brought by the incoming vessel could not be answered or acknowledged, which probably might not have been the case had the *Nemesis* come up in ordinary time. It would be as well if the public here were made acquainted with the actual cause of the very inconvenient delay on this occasion, so as to be able to come to some opinion as to the probability of similar disappointments in future. Surely, if the P. & O. Company will not give the Mutlah even a trial, it would be worth their while to keep a small steamer available, to bring up the passengers and mails rapidly from the Sand-heads, on occasions when the state of the river, of the ledges, or of the pilots, does not permit of a sea-going vessel running up speedily. The steamers of the P. & O. Company are now making excellent sea passages with great regularity, and it is a pity to see the great advantages conferred upon the public by their performances marred and impaired by a defective and tedious run-in at the termination of the voyage. We suppose that it is a case of "nobody to blame."—*Id.*

IT will be seen by the following resolution that the Viceroy is laudably ready to encourage the Lieutenant Governor's projects of future Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition:—

Resolution by the Government of India, Home Department,—(dated Simla, 29th July 1864.)

Read again the following papers on the subject of the Agricultural Exhibition held at Alipore in January last:—

1. From Government of Bengal, No. 1401, dated 24th March 1863; and enclosures.
2. Resolution, Home Department, No. 2683, dated 28th April 1863.
3. Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2010, dated 15th May 1863.

Read a letter from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2509, dated 31st May 1864, enclosing the Report and accounts of the Central Committee, together with a Minute by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 21st idem.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has perused with much satisfaction the Report of Central Committee, and he fully concurs with the Lieutenant Governor in his estimate of the general success and the excellent results of the Exhibition.

2. Four propositions are submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, viz.—

1st.—To write off Rs. 39,000 out of the Rs. 50,000 advanced on account of the expenses of the Exhibition in May 1863.

2nd.—To expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 annually for local Agricultural Shows in Bengal, to commence with the next cold season.

3rd.—To hold a Central Agricultural Exhibition in Calcutta every three years.

4th.—To hold a general Industrial Exhibition at Calcutta in 1869-70.

With reference to the first proposition, the Governor General in Council remarks, that at the time the advance of Rs. 50,000 was made, it was expected that the amount would probably be covered by the payments to be made by the public for admission to the Exhibition." The papers now submitted by the Government of Bengal, however, shows that the Exhibition grew far beyond the limits at first intended, and that the expenses were proportionably increased. Although as stated by the Lieutenant Governor, the amount directly contributed by the public was considerably more than was anticipated, the excess of disbursements over receipts has amounted to about Rs. 30,000, and it is to write off this sum that the sanction of the Governor General in Council is solicited. His Excellency in Council entirely concurs in the remarks contained in the 4th paragraph of the Lieutenant Governor's Minute, and in His Honor's opinion that this expenditure of £3,000 is well justified by the results obtained. This proposition will, therefore, be referred to the Financial Department for the necessary formal sanction.

4. As regards the second proposition to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 annually for the promotion of an Agricultural Show in each of the ten Divisions of the lower Provinces, the Governor General in Council is willing to sanction at once the proposed outlay for the first year, and to promise subject to consideration in each year with reference to the state of the general finances, that it shall be renewed so far as may be requisite in the following years, if the result of the local Exhibitions shall be such as to lead the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor General in Council to the conclusion that the expenditure is useful and beneficial. The Governor General in Council observes that if the Divisional Reports are received by the Lieutenant Governor within six weeks of the closing of the Exhibitions, these will be ample time to decide on the character of the results obtained before it is necessary to advertize the Exhibitions of the ensuing year. Indeed, it may happen that modifications will recommend themselves to the Lieutenant Governor, as for instance possibly the union of two or more of the Divisions so as to have a smaller number of Exhibitions, or any other change. Also it may appear that so large a contribution by the State will not be required even in the second year. For the Governor General in Council is glad to perceive that the Lieutenant Governor asks for a grant *not* exceeding Rs. 30,000, and that he would have it understood that these Shows shall eventually be self-supporting. The necessary formal sanction on this point also will be accorded in the Financial Department.

5. As the Lieutenant Governor expects that the triennial Central Agriculture Exhibition in Calcutta will be self-supporting from the outset, no orders seem required from the Government of India.

6. The fourth and last proposition submitted by the Lieutenant Governor, namely, to hold a General Industrial Exhibition at Calcutta in 1869-70, is one which the Governor General in Council will submit, with his cordial support for the sanction of her Majesty's Government.—*Englishman, September 12.*

BANGALORE.

A DETACHMENT of H. M.'s 18th Hussars, consisting of 14 officers and 257 Non-Commissioned Rank and File with 34 women and 44 children, arrived by special train on the morning of the 9th instant. The married people are located in the Fort, and the others are under canvas. The K. D. Gs. are to leave for Secunderabad on the 15th October.—*Herald, September 13.*

THE HINDOSTAN AND THIBET ROAD.

(From the Friend of India.)

WHATEVER may be thought of the economy with which public works are constructed by independent companies, there is one species of obstruction to which they are not liable. Their prosecution does not fluctuate with the will of the chairman, or the composition of the Board of Directors. Lord Ellenborough suddenly arresting the Ganges Canal Works, Lord Elgin stopping the completion of the drift gallery under the Indus, exercised an imperial veto which the most autocratic of representative shareholders would not venture upon. It is well that capital and labour should be allowed their continuous motion and cumulative results, and ill when these are broken in upon by the vacillation of a faultering policy.

The Hindostan and Thibet road was the conception of Lord Dalhousie. His enemies said he wished for an easy access from Simla to the charming solitudes of China; his apologists, that he was entitled to have some line into it, being ambitious of showing the Indian Englishmen what gradients *should* be; his friends, that he desired to develop the trade with Thibet. The early results were not encouraging. A road up to Simla from the plains, now in good repair for wheeled carriage and tolerated by the stoutest ladies; and a very narrow path into the interior, of good level, but inordinate length and circumflexion, made with much harassment of the people; and which the hill men, indifferent to its engineering merits, could not be induced to prefer to the old and steep but comparatively short route. The sole usual cycle, the Viceregal mind, occupying in this instance the throat of Lord Canning, was thrown into doubt. Whither did this road lead? What was its use? Why was it so smooth—so narrow—so long—so untravelled? Why was it so difficult to get coolies for it? Already the mutterings of the financial storm were beginning to be heard; every little retrenchment helped to exclude the inevitable deficit; so, obedient to the mysterious law of mutability the good Lord Canning adjudged the expenditure on the road a perfect waste of money, the road itself an interminable folly, a *cul de sac* entered, if entered at all, but by labyrinthic windings, with no outlet but the sheep tracks across gigantic Himalayan mountains.

With the summer, which set in under the bright sun of an annual surplus—with the peace succeeding the mutinies—utilitarianism, hydra-crested monster, again lifted up its bruised heads, one of which took the shape of this road. Lord Canning, alas! was now gone, and Lord Elgin reigned in his stead. The matter had fallen into the hands of a practical man, Sir Robert Montgomery. He discovered that the road did lead somewhere—just where, in fact, we could arrive by no other approach, namely to the plateaux of Chantlan, to the fair of Garoo, to the pastures of the shawl goat and the markets of Rampoor. The demand for this wool has much increased, since the annexation of the Punjab. The manufacturers, as has been shown in Mr. Davies' Trade Report, at Rampore, Noorpoor, Umritsur, Loodiana, and Jalalpoor are greatly dependant on it, and in its absence have deteriorated their fabrics. The demand for sheep-wool is also great. Kirman. Another object was to increase the facilities for the import of sheep's-wool from the Chumarti plains, and of Borax from the springs of Puga. In exchange for these, grain and other agricultural produce is sent from our own provinces. The trade is doubtless not yet a considerable one, but staples are valuable, and are well worth the construction of a passable track. In many parts the existing path was excessively difficult and dangerous, and the Sutlej had to be crossed in two places. Sir Robert, it appears, did not think it necessary to adhere to the original gradient: he perceived that the use of the road was to be travelled over; he did not think, in our courts of law, which lavish expenditure: but on the other hand he thought that something should be done to improve the most difficult parts of the road, and if possible to render it everywhere in our territory traversable by mules and ponies. So much, it would seem, is really due to our national reputation, to our trading subjects, to European travellers in some of the sublimest scenes in India, to incomers from Turkish Cilicia, shrewdly estimating the effect of our administration.

The work has now been proceeding on this plan for two years. At first the rate of wages was two annas per man—insufficient to attract the hill coolies. A Regiment of Madras Pioneers was then sent to Chini to operate, and worked all through 1863. In that year the wages were raised to four annas per diem, but the hill men still held aloof. It became necessary to bring men from the plains, who were engaged on the high pay of 10 rupees a month. The same rate has now been extended to the hill coolies, of whom some 2,000 are at work. The plain coolies, though so well paid, have suffered severely from sickness during this year, which has been very rainy in those parts; and many have died and deserted. It is on every account preferable to employ the hill men when they can be procured. But in the face of the wages paid them it is impossible to regard them as ill-used.

The work has progressed well, under the energetic direction of Captain Lang of the engineers. It will probably be completed to a distance of 160 miles from Simla by the autumn. The trade proceeds by the left bank of the Sutlej, which is crossed at Wangtoo (120 miles from Simla) by a strong plain wooden bridge of 120 feet span, costing 19,000 Rs.—an immense boon to the country. Thence it goes by the right bank to Chini, beyond which the work does not yet extend. The average width of the road is six feet. The gradients, such a laden mule can cope with, are regulated according to circumstances, 1 in 8 being the extreme slope. The bridges are, for the sake of economy, on the native plan, and the whole design is to provide a rough but substantial and practicable track for laden animals a minimum outlay.

From Chini the line, still hugging the left bank goes by Pangi, Rarang, Jangi, Khanam, Shasso, Spoi, where the river will again be crossed, and then by the left bank to Shipki,—the frontier borough—in, all a distance of 70 miles. From Shipki there is communication with Garoo, on the main route between Lassa and Yarkand, by Bekhar, and Chaprang up the valley of the Upper Sutlej. It will also be advisable to make the road up the left bank of the Spiti stream as far as the Spiti frontier. A considerable barter trade is already carried on at the large village of Changlo. The carriage is now of a very primitive kind. The Tartar shepherd engages to take a certain portion of the standing crop of one of our villages. At harvest time he sets out with his flock,—bears them in payment of the grain with which he then loads the sheep to the tune of 15 or 20 lb. If the road were completed we might at least hope to see this arrangement changed for the better; and ponies carrying the grain to the Changi market, and returning to Rampoor laden with shawl wool. Whether ponies can go from Garoo to Shipki has not yet been ascertained. But considering that they come over the Karakoram Pass this does not seem improbable, and is certainly no reason for not completing the road to our boundary, which would be the point to which our traders would take their ponies for the produce of Chantlan. It is not according to natural history that the sheep should hold his place as a beast of burden against the mule, or even the yak.

The district of Spiti was, after the first Sikh war, annexed to British territory, with the express object of facilitating the admission of shawl wool without its passing through the dominions of the Maharaja of Kashmir, who then obtained permanent possession of the remainder of Ladakh. The construction of a tolerable road is necessary to give effect to this policy. It is an object with the Maharaja to maintain, so far as may serve his purpose, a monopoly of shawl wool, but he could only do so in the event of there being no approach to our districts except through his. If the traders find that the Maharaja's roads and markets are better than ours, doubtless they will frequent them, but if we do our duty this can hardly happen. We shall indeed have nothing to blame but our own ineptitude for the prosecution of a sound commercial policy, our own backwardness in attracting the raw material of manufacture, and our own inconstancy in engineering designs, if it can hereafter be said truly that we lost the shawl trade by grudging the money for smoothing the mountain road in the direction of Garoo.

THE USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIA.

(From the Mofussilite.)

IT has been a rule of Government for some time past, for all communications of importance addressed from the Governor General to Native Princes and Chiefs, to be written in English; and even when such documents are accompanied by a vernacular translation, to accord no valid authority to the latter, the text of the English paper being alone referred to as the original and authoritative document. His Excellency the Viceroy has now, we learn, called the attention of his pro-consuls to the expediency, where circumstances are favorable to the adoption of such a course, of gradually extending the practice of the use of the English language as the official medium of correspondence with Native States and their Rulers. Some of the Chiefs have already shown a preference for having their correspondence with the British Government conducted in English, and it should be the policy of all the Government in India to encourage this inclination wherever it is displayed, and no opportunity should be lost in the way of establishing the systematic adoption of English in supersession of the Eastern dialects. With the Vernacular education in many parts of India, in such a low condition, and the utter absence of English teaching, in by far the larger number of the smaller States and Chiefships, it would be, of course, unreasonable to impose, as a general rule, the use of English as the official language in all public correspondence. In the present state of education and march of intellect, the country is most certainly not ripe for such a measure; the ultimate use of English will be gradually extended by, leaving its employment for a time optional. We are aware that His Excellency has a hope that some of the Native Princes in Central India may even now see the advantage of adopting a change which cannot fail to facilitate and render more intimate their intercourse with the ruling Power, whilst the fact that the measure was not forced upon them, but on the country, left entirely to their own choice, will free it from any objections that might otherwise be raised, whether on the score of inconvenience, of pride, or of prejudice.

It is to these, says the Viceroy, the more enlightened of the Chiefs, who of their own free will prefer the use of English, that the privilege of corresponding in that language should be acceded, and every encouragement afforded for the systematic introduction of English as the ordinary medium of correspondence. Experience has most indubitably shown that the more enlightened the Chief of India, the more rapid has been the prosperity of his State, and the more ready the helping hand of the Government in the hour of need. The axiom, wita a still wider application has a greater force.

Even narrowing it even to the British Indian Empire, the criterion is sufficient to induce the nobles of the land to support the policy of the Viceroy.

In a matter of this kind much will depend on the tact and judgment with which Native Chiefs are encouraged to enter upon the new mode of correspondence. While the semblance of any action capable of being misconstrued into an arbitrary application should be implicitly avoided, no Officer of Government should be backward in cordially co-operating towards the attainment and furtherance of such a judicious reform as the adoption of English correspondence, and it is because we are so fully impressed with the wisdom of the measure that we have given vent to His Excellency's views on the subject, confidently relying that all well-wishers of India who exercise official functions will do what is required of them.

It is necessary to observe, that though the titles of Native Chiefs may occasionally be foreign to our idioms, yet these titular distinctions being highly prized by those who are entitled to them, should not be clipped or curtailed in adopting the English mode of correspondence, for such a result would set the Chiefs against the practice, as tending to involve a loss of dignity and respectful consideration.

MILDEW.

(From the Friend of India.)

Two months ago we called attention to a great and growing evil connected with import trade with this country in British cotton manufactures. That evil was then in its infancy, but which, in its various stages of development, has come to be a characteristic of the grey cotton goods imported into this country. We then stated that one-third of this class of imports was *being* landed here more or less damaged by mildew. We went so far as to assert that all the grey cotton cloth of recent manufacture was intrinsically rotten. These assertions we now reiterate they are matters of fact. But in the article to which we made one mistake. We gave it as our opinion—and although the facts had an ugly appearance, we were very anxious that our opinion should prove correct—that in regard to the origin of this mildew rot there was no intention on the part of any of those concerned of dealing fraudulently. We blamed the home merchants for being content to purchase the heavily sized cloth to which we alluded; but we said that the very fact of the universality of the damage was alone sufficient to prove that it was undesigned. Apart from any questions as to the admissibility of such reasoning, we think that any one who has noticed the very honourable character which, during an experience of many years, the Indian trade in British manufactures has gained for itself, would have been very unwilling to admit that the evil of which we complained was not the result more of accident than of design. This was what we wished to believe. We cannot sufficiently express our disappointment at finding that we have been deceived. We cannot sufficiently express our sense of shame—shame in our own eyes and in the eyes of the native traders of this country—that we should now be forced into the admission that this mildew damage, which has so constantly of late given rise to actions in our courts of law, which every day of our lives is the subject of dispute in the godowns of our merchants, which has been productive of serious loss to many of the native dealers, and, in a few instances, of ruin to those who have trusted us as in former days we were wont to be trusted—that the cause of these things is the result not of accident, as we were anxious to believe, but of a system which, if we may credit the accounts that have lately reached us, has been elaborated to such an extent as to have become a studied science and a praised art among a large body of the home manufacturers.

It is a remarkable circumstance that although fully two years have elapsed since this mildew damage began to assume serious proportions, although the evil has been steadily increasing up to the present time, and although most energetic remonstrances from agents here have long ago reached Manchester, home shippers continue to profess surprise at the frequent discoveries here of damage in their goods. They have even, in some instances that have been brought to our knowledge, gone so far as to attribute the fact of the damage to external influences during transit or storage in godowns in India, and to hint that the extent of the damage is probably much exaggerated by the interested representations of native dealers. Had we been compelled to rely merely upon the admissions of these home traders, it is not possible that this assumption of innocence on their part might have led us to doubt the existence of anything like systematic deception in Manchester, and to look elsewhere for the origin of the damage. But, fortunately for the truth, the matter has been converted into a public question. The Manchester papers have of late contained frequent correspondence upon the subject of this systematic adulteration of cotton cloth, and among the many protests against so dishonourable a practice are the two pamphlets written by Mr. Ramsbottom, to which we alluded in the correspondence columns of our last issue.

We know nothing whatever about Mr. Ramsbottom, and we do not undertake to guarantee the correctness of all that is contained in his pamphlets. They are written—one of them in particular—very coarsely. Mr. Ramsbottom, however, describes himself as a working man, and the rudeness to which we refer, and of which he himself appears to be not altogether unconscious, may be unintentional. But it is unfortunate that so good a cause should not have been more judiciously advocated. Nor are we sufficiently acquainted with the present working of the Lancashire mills to know whether the assertions in these pamphlets regarding the wholesale adulteration of cotton cloth are to the fullest extent true. But we will, at least, go so far as to say that, if we may judge from results on this side, they look very like the truth. We need scarcely say that we no more believe that all Manchester manufacturers are guilty of the deceptions described in these pamphlets, than we believe Mr. Reuss's impertinent assertion that all Calcutta merchants are in the habit of "sahibing invoices." But we know that adulteration is practised, and from the condition of Manchester goods when they arrive in this country, we are quite able to believe that it is practised to a very great extent. The following are a few of the various processes which according to Mr. Ramsbottom, British manufacturers employ for the purpose of enriching themselves at the expense of the buyers and consumers of their goods.

"A water-tight tank for the purpose of placing cops and cloth over the aquafluens is contains, for them to absorb moisture therefrom. When the cloth comes from the loom too light in weight (notwithstanding that it has 20 to 40 per cent. of size and other substances in it) to spread it on a damp floor to absorb moisture therefrom, so as to give it additional weight. To convert a weight giving article into a very fine mist, and, by means of a machine, allow the cloth to pass rapidly through it."

He then proceeds to cite some of the numerous examples which have come before him.

"Another individual, not satisfied with what he had put in the size, when the cloth came from the loom passed it through his damping machine to gain extra weight, so that his goods (5 lbs. shirtings) would consist of about 3½ lbs. of cotton and 1½ lbs. of size * * * Some of the pieces in this lot were 1½ lbs. too heavy—i. e., the merchant required them 5 lbs. to the pieces, but accidentally a number of them had got made into 6½ lbs. to the piece and not more than 3½ lbs. was cotton, the rest being size and other non-fibrous material. However, the goods have gone out to the East in that state, but of course the manufacturer is responsible for any damage that may occur in the shape of mildew or rottenness. I should not be surprised to hear of their being a mass of curruption by the time they arrive at their destination."

We can quite believe this statement. Mr. Ramsbottom's expression 'a mass of corruption' precisely describes the actual condition of many of the goods imported into this market during the last year. He is mistaken, however, in supposing that in such cases any redress is to be obtained from the manufacturer. The following is an extract from a letter to the *Manchester Examiner*, quoted in the pamphlets before us:—

"At present there is a material being used by manufacturers, and others which costs only 1d. or 1½d. per lb. The warp is literally pasted with this mixture, which adheres very closely to the fibres of the cotton, so much so that it enables the manufacturer to add such an extra quantity of size as to make from 20 lbs. of yarn 27 lbs. of cloth."

The following is from a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, also quoted by Mr. Ramsbottom:—

"Being much interested, like many others in the controversy now being carried on upon the subject of over-sized cloths, we wish to place before you the results of some simple tests which we have been applying to a few cloths now in course of delivery to us:—

	Average weight of the cloth in the Grey.	When passed over a hot cylinder.	When simply washed with hot water.	When bleached without filling.
Rs. oz.	6·10	6·0	5·12	4·11
" "	7·4	6·8	6·4	5·8
" "	8·4	7·9	7·0	6·0

"If," says Mr. Ramsbottom, "the articles used for the purpose of adulterations in any way tended to the interest of consumers, to some extent it would lessen the guilt of the individuals who use them—for instance, if the cloth was reduced in price in proportion to the amount of adulteration introduced into it; but they have not a redeeming quality; they are of no earthly use whatever to those who purchase goods with the surreptitious articles in them, but otherwise; when you wash the cloth thus manufactured or finished, one-fourth, and in some kinds of cloth much more than that, is washed out; consequently the cloth is much the worse for wearing purposes."

We have already devoted as much space as we can afford to this subject, and we are able to add only one word more. Nothing in the consideration of this question strikes us more forcibly than the utter inefficiency of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. We do not now allude so specially to its want of capacity as displayed in the handling of the gold currency and other public questions, as to its unaccountable insensibility to current matters of importance immediately affecting the interests of the mercantile community. It is altogether beyond explanation that no effort has been made, that not a single word has been uttered by the Chamber of Commerce here, in regard to this mildew damage. Of course in Bombay the matter has long ago engaged great attention, but in Calcutta, even the example of the Bombay Chamber has not had its usual effect here. However unreasonable it may be to look to the Calcutta Camber of Commerce for the inauguration of any measure of usefulness, we have, at least, a right to expect that it will profit by the example of more intelligent, or at all events more energetic, associations.

THE TRAINING OF HORSES.

(From the Mofussilite's Special Sporting Correspondent.)

ONE of the most important points to look to in the training of horses, and a matter of the greatest consideration, as far as their health is concerned, is to secure good stabling. Horses are kept for the best part of the twenty-four hours within doors, and if the ventilation of the stable is not attended to, their health must suffer. Stables should not only be lofty, but wide, and in front there should be a verandah, nine feet in width at least, and the arches of the same ought to be constructed mainly with a view to thorough ventilation. In this lies the secret of health, and especially with reference to race-horses to which we shall confine our remarks.

Owners of horses and trainers should bear

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'étoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to prevent the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following Currency rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above	250	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
"	5	do. ..... 2s. 1d. "
"	4	do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
"	3	do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
"	2	do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
"	1	do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
On demand		do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		do. ..... } 1s. 11½d. "

On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2·61 cts. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 2·59 " "
" Sight..... 2·53 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at:

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 "	4	do.
12 "	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all enquiries should be made payable.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £400,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOVEET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
I.A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Forbes and Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—Barry John, Esq.
Bankers—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland—The National Bank.
Brokers—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PRESIDENCY IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COMANEE JEHANGEER, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1¾d.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.
3 do.	2s.	0¼d.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.
Demand	2s.	0d.
On Ireland and Scotland	1s.	11½d.

Fee Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain..... 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agents.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
JHONY MORRISON Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman*.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM MACKEWAN, Esq.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HERBERT BATNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
FRANCIS J. HOUSE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHAEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman*.
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ..... do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight...	...2s.	0d. per Rupee.
Three "	2s.	0d. do.
Two "	...1s.	11½d. do.
One "	1s.	11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland.....	...1s.	11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....	1s.	11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *at demand only.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Current Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 3 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG. BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0d. do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
" On Demand	2s.	0d. do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Shares or Debentures out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, no charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 26th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL 40,000 LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman*.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS Esq.
HENRY FORBES, Esq. LUKJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
On demand	2s.	0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ...	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3	"
" 6 "	4	"
" 12 "	5	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

In the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and a Imperial Decree of* 20*th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GLYN, MILLS, CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
3 do. do.....	2s.	0¾d. "
Sight.....	2·59	" "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2·61 cts.		
3 do. do.....	2·59	" "
Sight.....	2·53	" "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at:

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all enquiries should be made payable.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY LIMITED.

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, *and VII. of* 1860 *of the legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent, per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (Others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d. per rupee.	
" 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d. "
" 2	do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" 1	do.	2s.	0d. "
" on Demand		2s.	0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0¼d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 "	4	" "
12 "	5	" "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED.

—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROZEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROZEE POCHAREE, Esq.
[illegible]
[illegible] MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 49, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor,

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

Loudon Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.	2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
3 do. do.	2s.	0¾d. "
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d. "
1 do. do.	2s.	0¼d. "
Demand.	2s.	0¼d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or Orders for remittance should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal	4	per cent. per annum.
6 " "	5	" "
12 " "	6	" "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3·30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 5 " at 2s. 0½d. "
Do. Demand ..... "
Do. Scotland " ..... } 2s. 0¼d. "
Do. Ireland " ..... "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £20.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

INTEREST.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3	" "
Do. 6 "	4	" "
Do. 12 "	5	" "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 18th September 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઈમપીરીઅલ બેંકિંગ એન્ડ ટરડીંગ કંપની

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 24,000 *Shares of Rs.* 250 *each, with power to increase.*

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

Subject to 6 months' notice	4	per cent. per annum.
Do. do. do.	6	do.
Do. 12 do.	8	do.

ADVANCES.

The Company grants Loans against Government Securities, Joint-Stock Company's Shares, &c., and discounts Government and Approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Company also accepts Marine risks on the usual terms.

REGISTERED OFFICES, No. 27, MEADOW STREET.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED)

બોમ્બે જોઈન્ટ સ્ટોકિક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 *Shares of Rs.* 300 *each, with power to increase to One Crore of Twenty Lacks.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LOMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Lujjee Sons & Co.
VERJEEVANDAS MADHAVDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Carsetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JERANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. KEIR and RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees; above the latter amount a special arrangement will be required.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.c.p.an.
" 6 " " 6 "
" 3 " " 5 "
" 2 " " 4 "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and arranging matters for the Preliminary Expenses.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondees discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors.
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 28th August 1864.

FOR SALE.—60 Cases (10 Sticks per lb.) fresh American TOBACCO, just arrived per Ship *Clyde*, from Liverpool.

The attention of buyers is called to the above lot of Tobacco, which has been selected expressly for this market.

Address through the P. O.
HAJEE ESAW HOOKRA & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A high-caste Arab Saddle Horse, rising eight, and warranted sound (has carried a Lady) with Saddle, &c. complete, to be sold cheap, as the owner leaves Bombay immediately. Address "Nimrod," Office of this Paper.

CHUBBS, CASH, DEED, AND PAPER BOXES.—Japanned and fitted with Brass Handles on the ends, also Padlocks, Till, and Cap Board Locks, of different sizes.

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—DR. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain "	½ Abernethey.
Coffee "	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy do. Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for Infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large Increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a Commissariat business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit
Hare	Poachers
Rabbit	Hotch Potch
Mock Turtle	Oysters
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bonili
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy
Ox Tail	Vermicelli
Salmon	Mutton Broth
Hotch Potch	
Kidney	Gravie
Veal	Partridge
Chicken	

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz. / At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz. / At Rs. 1·8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKETS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MAPLE BATS, by DUKE, CHAPMAN and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Less Treble Seam Balls, by DUKE.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ROSKOPF Bombay Chronometer Maker and Importer of English and Continental WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATEK Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES
or some other English and French Watch Manufac-

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to the manufactures of the house as one of the Exhibitions of Industry and Peace, in the

THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's ornamental WATCHES which the Importers are constantly receiving from the manufactures and specially adapted for

[illegible]

[illegible] OF MEDICINES ARE [illegible] particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, *not any* mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skillfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the breath of their perfect harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy *(because they act in harmony with the fixed laws of Nature and of Providence)*, can be made apparent to all.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Graefenburg family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious, and surely effective.*

(From the New York News.)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(From the New York Daily Times.)

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, can enquire professional advice, and better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease. All personal acquaintances with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of